

- 1: Lévi-Strauss, Claude. *La Vie Familiale et Sociale des Indiens Nambikwara*. [Family and Social Life of the Nambikwara Indians.] Paris: Société des Américanistes, 1948.

Pp. i, 131; 7 end plates, 19 text figures, including 1 map, tables (translation: i, 151; 7 end plates, 19 text figures, including 1 map, tables)

Yale: C71c 0845 [HRAF MS. pp. 1-200]

Translated from the French at the State University of Iowa by Eileen Sittler for the Human Relations Area Files.

[Except for a slighting of material culture, this is a well-rounded source on the culture of the Nambicuara (spelled Nambikwara by the author), concentrating on the spheres of interest noted in the title, but also containing much material on linguistics, group psychology, and inter-group relations. The culture and individual psychology of the Nambicuara are seen as dualistic in nature, reflecting the dualism of their mode of life, which is nomadic and scattered in the dry

1: Levi-Strauss, Claude.

season, and communal in the rainy season. The author sees relationships with the Andean and Sub-Andean cultures of the West and North, and also with the Tupinamba of the Brazilian coast. This monograph was presented to the Faculty of Letters of the University of Paris as a complementary thesis, and was also published in the Journal de la Société des Americanistes de Paris, N.S., t. XXXVII, pp. 1-131, 1948. Bibliographical information is contained in footnotes to each page. At that time he was Maître de Conférences des Facultés at the University of Paris. --Analyst]

Field date: 1938-1939

Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5

Processed in 1958

- 2: Lévi-Strauss, Claude. The Nambicuara. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin, No. 143, Vol. 3, pp. 361-369. Washington: Smithsonian Institution, 1948.

2 end plates

HRAF copy.

[Lévi-Strauss' article is a brief summary of Nambicuara culture, covering subsistence, social organization, material culture, religion, etc. For the bibliography, see Vol. 3 of the Handbook of South American Indians, since the material was not processed for the files. --Analyst]

Field date: 1938-1939

Analyst: James Leary

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5

Processed in 1958

- 3: Lévi-Strauss, Claude. The Social and Psychological Aspect of Chieftainship in a Primitive Tribe: The Nambikuara of Northwestern Mato Grosso. Transactions of the New York Academy of Sciences, Series II, Vol. 7, pp. 16-32. New York, 1945.

Yale: A53n 558 II. 7-9

[This article, by a social anthropologist, deals with chieftainship among the Nambicuara. Discussed are the selection, prerogatives, and various duties of the chief, and the relationship which exists between him and the other members of the band. --Analyst]

Field date: 1938-1939
Analyst: James Leary

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1958

- 4: Oberg, Kalervo. Indian Tribes of Northern Mato Grosso, Brazil. Smithsonian Institution, Institute of Social Anthropology, Publication No. 15. Washington, 1953.

Pp. viii, 144; preface, 10 plates.

Yale: C51 0700 15

[Only that portion of this publication dealing with the Nambicuara (from p. 82 to p. 144) was processed. The article covers the subsistence, material culture, religion and social structure of the people, as well as some material on the life cycle. Included also is a section on the Umotina (Bororo SP8), and kinship charts for a number of Northern Mato Grosso tribes. There is an appendix by Marshall T. Newman on the physical anthropology of the Northern Mato Grosso, for which see SL4 Brazilian Indians. --Analyst]

Field date: 1949
Analyst: James Leary

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1958

- 5: Roquette-Pinto, E. Os Indios Nhambiquara do Brasil-Central. (The Nambicuara Indians of Central Brazil). Proceedings of the XVIII Session of the International Congress of Americanists, Part I, pp. 382-387. London: 1913.

Yale: C2 054 18

[This short article has been left in the original Portuguese, since there is a one page English summary at the end. Translations have been added of the picture captions, and explanatory material for the page of vocabulary. The article is based on collections made by Rondon in 1909. In addition to a short cultural summary, descriptions are given of some Nambicuara tools, weapons, and musical instruments. --Analyst]

Field date: no date
Analyst: James Leary

Evaluation: Ethnologist-4
Processed in 1958

- 6: Lévi-Strauss, Claude. The Social Use of Kinship Terms among Brazilian Indians. American Anthropologist, New Series, Vol. 45, pp. 398-409. Menasha: American Anthropological Association, 1943.

Yale: Nk10 Am37 II 45

[This is a comparative study of one aspect of kin term usage among the Nambicuara and the Tupi of the sixteenth century, devoted mainly to what Levi-Strauss terms the "compérage" - a special "brother-in-law" relationship between individuals not united previously by any kinship tie in order to insure intermarriage and by this means to amalgamate familial or social groups, previously heterogeneous, into a new homogeneous unit. He gives an instance where this relationship was brought into effect for uniting two distinct groups of the Nambicuara. He believes this institution once had a much wider distribution on the South American continent. At the time of publication, Lévi-Strauss was with the New School for Social Research in New York. --Analyst]

Field date: 1938-1939

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5

Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Processed in 1958

- 7: Roquette-Pinto, E. Rondonia. Fourth edition. Brasiliana: ser. 5 of the Biblioteca Pedagógica Brasileira, Vol. 39. São Paula: Companhia Editora Nacional, 1938.

Pp. 399; 67 photographs; 76 text figures; 4 maps; 8 tables; 10 pages musical notation; vocabularies; index. Section on parasitological and clinical affinities between the tokelau of Asia and Oceania and the chimbêrê of the indigenes of Matto-Grosso by Olympio da Fonseca Filho.

Yale: Brazil. Cwbr. c933b. v. 39. [HRAF MS. Pp. i-vii, 1-80]

Translated from the Portuguese for the Human Relations Area Files by Ariane Brunel.

Omitted from the files (not dealing with Nambicuarã): pp. 1-4, 6-174, 191-210, 288-306, 317-321, 327-332, 335-347, and 354-399. Map facing page 18 reproduced for foreign text only.

[This source is concerned with the physical anthropology, pathology, ethnography and

7: Roquette-Pinto

linguistics of the peoples in the anthropogeographic region between the Juruena and Madeira rivers in western Brazil, cut by the "Rondon Road" and designated as "Rondonia" by the author. Only those pages relevant to the Nambicuara tribes have been processed. The author presents extensive anthropometric notes, linguistic data collected by himself and other authors, and considerable data on the material culture of the Nambicuara, especially regarding houses and settlements, subsistence, clothing and ornament, and weapons. Occasional brief notes appear concerning the social organization, marriage and funeral practices, and religious customs. Notes on music and dance include descriptions of instruments and transcription of recordings of three pieces of music, one with words. The author's field data are supplemented greatly by a description and pictures of the ethnographic collection in the National Museum in Rio de Janeiro, and by notes on the observations of several other authors. -- Analyst]

Field date: no date (ca. 1912)
Analyst: George R. Bedell

Evaluation: Ethnologist-4, 5
Processed in 1959

8: Vellard, Jéhan. Préparation du Curare par les Nambikwara /The Preparation of Curare by the Nambicuara/. Journal de la Société des Américanistes, n.s., Vol. 31, pp. 211-221. Paris, 1939.

3 plates (III-V).

Yale: C51 +Sol3 II. 31-32. /HRAF MS. pp. 1-17a including plates/.

Translated from the French for the Human Relations Area Files by Priscilla Reynolds.

[This source presents an excellent summary of the methods and techniques of preparing curare poison by the Nambicuara Indians. The author notes that while the composition of the curare is the same for all the Nambicuara, the methods of preparation differ from one group to another, a fact which he illustrates with examples from the Cabané and Rio Juruéna Nambicuara. In addition to the actual details of the preparation itself, the author discusses the reliability of earlier accounts made by travelers and physiologists regarding the properties of curare, the difficulty of obtaining samples for testing because of the rapid deterioration rate of curare, its use by neighboring tribes (primarily the Paressi), the utilization of curare by the Nambicuara, the physiological effects of the drug on the organism (some of the data of which were obtained from the author's own field experiments), and the division of curares into simple (as used by the Nambicuara) and composite forms.

The above data was gathered by the author during a field trip to the central plateau of the Mato Grosso.]

Field date: 1938

Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Physician, Ethnologist-5

Processed in 1966